

Jordan Times

جوردان **تعلن** **عن** **مجلس** **إعلامي** **عربي** **للتبليغ** **عن** **المؤسسة** **الصحفية** **الأردنية** **"الراي"**

LONDON (R) — Iran Wednesday reported heavy artillery exchanges in the Gulf war's northern sector and an Iraqi air raid in which six people were killed. It said Iraqi planes Wednesday bombed an area near the Iranian border city of Marivan, killing six people and wounding eight others. In Baghdad, a high command communique said Iraqi planes had inflicted heavy losses on Iranian troop concentrations and equipment on the northern front. It gave no details. The Iranian communique reported fierce artillery duels near Baneh and Sardasht and further north in the Piranshahr region. On other fronts, the communique said Iran's southern oil city of Abadan came under long-range artillery fire on Monday, the agency received in London, said.

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

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interest of the Palestinian people's rights. "We must not forget that Israel plans to evacuate the land and remove all Arab character from it."

Referring to the talks he held in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco with PLO officials, Mr. Qasem said he stressed the danger inherent in Israel's plans to evict Arabs from their land following the recent events in Hebron.

"We must seriously view the recent events in Hebron and Israel's ambitious plans in the city, because it is an Islamic holy city and has been so, for hundreds of years," Mr. Qasem said.

He said that the Jerusalem Committee will soon be asked to convene to discuss the situation in Hebron.

Referring to an Arab summit, Mr. Qasem said: "It is hoped that such a summit will be held in Riyadh and Saudi Arabia is expected to pave the way for this summit to make the conference a success. At this summit such questions as the Palestine problem, the Iraq-Iran war and the development in Lebanon will be discussed along with problems of concern to the Arab World.

"The Arab should now work towards ending their disputes and differences. This is the only way by which we can confront the challenges and end occupation and aggression," Mr. Qasem said.

Mr. Shultz said the United States, in cooperation with the other countries in the multinational force, will promote Mr. Gemayel's effort at reconciliation.

He said the U.S. support will include continuation of the present U.S. backing for the multinational force, training and support of Lebanon's army and the peace effort being conducted by U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane.

who clearly understood the problem that Jordan and the Palestinians have.

Referring to the recent U.S. veto regarding settlements in the occupied Arab territories Mr. Balfé said: "It shows the basic confusion (over the Middle East) that exists in the American mind." Mr. Balfé added that "he always thought that in the final analysis, the Americans were on the Israeli side, and that that has to be remembered whenever they tried to get a negotiated peace in this area."

He expressed hope that the Americans would launch another initiative for Middle East peace and such an initiative would not be influenced by the forthcoming presidential elections in the U.S., which he said, may bring in political influence based on the candidates aspiring for Jewish American votes.

Before his departure on Wednesday, Mr. Balfe made an intensive tour of the Baqa'a refugee camp, visited the Royal Scientific Society (ARSC) and the

whisked away for medical checks. France's Charge d'Affaires in Iran, Jean Perrin, listed them as 12 French nationals including the crew of seven, an American couple, a Swedish woman and a British man.

France praises Iran

PARIS (R1— France Wednesday welcomed the surrender in Tehran of four hijackers who seized an Air France jet last week and praised Iran for its handling of the affair.

"The French government wishes to stress that action by the Iranian government was decisive in

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as the Regent prior to the departure of His Majesty King Hussein on a trip to Far East Wednesday (Petra photo)

ness on maintaining Lebanon's safety, stability and territorial integrity.

Prince Hassan also expressed Jordan's support for President Gemayel's efforts for restoring normal life to Lebanon and bringing about national reconciliation.

The president expressed his appreciation to Prince Hassan for Jordan's concern and assured him

A.M.MAN — "The Soviet Union considers it necessary to speed up efforts aimed at convening an international conference on the Middle East, as there is a real pla-

to Israel encouraging it to pursue its intransigence and perpetuate its occupation of Arab lands," gmfr. Arar said.

He said, "Israel has rejected the Reagan peace proposal, occupied a large part of Lebanon's territory and continues to pursue an expansionist policy, and above all it is planning further acts of aggression in the region wh ch is bound to escalate tension and move the region away from the aspired peace."

Mr. Arar also warned the United States of the consequences, by

"The recent U.S. veto at the U.N. Security Council killing an Arab-sponsored draft resolution which called for the dismantling of Israeli settlements. Has come as a shock to the Arah World and proved that the United States is not serious in establishing peace in the region. The Arahs now believe the veto was part of America's reward

— Two government ministers were Wednesday engaged in a fie-

Washington was telling the Arabs to accept the Reagan plan or resign themselves to a continuation of the present intolerable situation, he said, adding: "If this is not black mail, then what

East policy. Soviet delegation chief Vladimir Vinogradov said

The plan envisaged a Israeli

territories coupled with the creation of a Palestinian entity associated

Mr. Vinogradov said the Reagan plan was aimed at "giving

only with regard to the Palestinians but also to other nei-

Arabs is capitulation."

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Soviet envoy praises relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Soviet Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Rafik Nishanov, Tuesday evening addressed a special meeting of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states. The following is selected extracts from his speech:

These days we mark the 20th anniversary of the foundation of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

All these years relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan are developing to mutual benefit of the two countries involving more and new fields.

One can see fruitful cooperation in different fields: political, economic, commercial, scientific, military, sporting, cultural and others. Between our two countries there is an active exchange of parliamentary, trade-union, other public and religious delegations.

Official, friendly visits of His Majesty King Hussein to the Soviet Union in 1967, 1976, 1981 and twice in 1982, his meetings and talks with the Soviet leadership on the highest level clearly demonstrated the mutual interest of both sides in further widening and developing of good relations between our two countries.

In his message to the Soviet leader, Y. V. Andropov, at the end of his latest visit to Moscow in December 1982, His Majesty the King stressed that he had a feeling of gladness and satisfaction with the fact that during his meetings in Moscow the Soviet Union and Jordan reaffirmed mutual aspiration for further developing of stable and strong relations of co-operation and friendship between the two countries, for future achievements and securing common interests in various fields, for the benefit of the Soviet and Jordanian peoples, in the interest of strengthening the basis of international peace and security.

The Soviet Union and Jordan coordinate their efforts in the struggle for peace and international security, further development of détente, curbing the arms race, for the liquidation of hotbeds of tension in different parts of the world and especially in the Middle East.

Positions of the Soviet Union and Jordan are similar or near to each other as regarding the problems of war and peace, struggle for avoiding the threat of nuclear war, disarmament, securing the rights of peoples for independent development.

The Soviet Union and Jordan consistently stand for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union's position on this subject is well-known. It is a just, firm and consistent position. The Soviet Union regards the essential of the Arab-Israeli conflict as a result of confrontation between imperialism and Zionism from one side and national liberation movement in this area from another.

That's why it is quite understood why our country supports Arab states and the Palestinian people who are the victims of Israeli aggression. The Soviet Union's aspiration to achieve a lasting and durable peace in the Middle East results from its general approach to international problems as well as from the fact that this region lies near to the southern borders of the USSR.

From the very beginning of the conflict, the Soviet Union has always done its best to reach a political settlement and to elaborate principles of implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions.

During consultations with Security Council members and bilateral consultation with the representatives of the U.S. government as well as in General Assembly sessions and other international fora, the Soviet Union has actively carried out the line aimed at supporting the struggle of the Arab peoples and at the liquidation of vestiges of the Israeli aggression.

The Soviet Union believes that the conflict situation in the Middle East may, and must be solved, not by ways of military confrontation, but by political and peaceful means, at the table of negotiations and on the basis of considering legitimate rights and interests of all states and peoples of this area.

The only proper way to the Middle East settlement passes along collective efforts of all parties concerned and with the participation on equal basis of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union considers it necessary to speed up efforts aimed at convening an international conference on the Middle East. There is a real platform for such a conference represented in the form of the principles of the Middle East settlement, adopted by the Fex summit, and constructive Soviet proposals.

Bilateral relations

Now, I would like to say a few words about bilateral relations. Economic and commercial co-operation between the USSR and Jordan is successfully developing on the basis of inter-governmental agreements and protocols. Above mentioned documents provide co-operation in the field of geological survey and geophysical prospecting, electrification of areas in the central parts of Jordan and the building of 3-5 training centres and one technical school. Today this co-operation covers projects of electrification, in the regions of Irbid and Amman, as well as building of a training centre in Hakama. Trade co-operation between our countries is also developing with success.

There is a fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan in the fields of education, culture, science and sports. The Soviet Union renders assistance in training specialists, post-graduate students and students from Jordan. From its side the USSR sends to the Hashemite Kingdom Soviet scientists and coaches.

Our links with scientific and educational institutions of Jordan are constantly being developed. In 1982 documents providing co-operation between the Royal Jordanian Scientific Society and the Academy of Science of the USSR, as well as the Academy of Science of Uzbek SSR were signed. These documents provide developing of wide contacts between scientific organisations of both countries. Similar agreements exist with the Royal Jordanian Society for Studies of Islamic Civilisation (Al Bayt Foundation).

There are broad links between

Tashkent and Jordanian Universities, as well as between Yarmouk University and Polytechnical Institute in Leningrad.

Stable and active links exist between the parliaments of our countries. Delegations of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR visited Amman three times and delegations from the Jordanian Senate headed by Mr. B. Talhouni twice visited the Soviet Union. In 1981 in Moscow and Baku and in 1982 in Amman, for the first time in the history of our relations on a very high political level, days of Soviet-Jordanian and Jordanian-Soviet friendship took place. The Jordanian delegation was headed by Speaker of the National Consultative Council, Sultan Arar.

The relations between Muslims of the USSR and Jordan have also widened.

During two decades we have been maintaining friendly relations between our peoples and states which are developing successfully.

Jordan Times blacks out

AMMAN (J.T.) — It was quite an evening Wednesday Aug. 31 at the offices of the Jordan Times. A blackout — no electricity and the Jordan Times staff: editors, translators, reporters, and the boys at the montage were all working under candlelight.

Isam Al Tal, our translator and page four editor, is trying to finish editing and write an article. Ara Voskian our page five editor and recent graduate to front page is busy editing features. Philip Robins, page three editor is bravely trying to finish his page while Abu Nader is translating and typing. All working by candlelight.

Our editor George Hawameh drops in every minute checking the progress of each editor and each page, while suggesting changes to articles and stories that will appear in Thursday's paper; the one you are reading now.

Somebody was earlier sent to bring the rest of the news dispatches from the Reuters offices downtown. Our Reuters machine is naturally electrically operated as well as the tea and the cold

water machine. Amazing how dependent we are on electricity.

Minutes later Fernando Francis our advertising manager comes in to handle an advertisement giving it to Abu Nader to translate. Afifa Kaloti, one of our reporters, is wandering blindly around the offices. She submitted a report earlier, but has to stick around because she is the night duty manager tonight; and what a night!

P.V. Vivekanand, our page one editor whose vacation started Wednesday, comes in. He says he is on holiday and so is the electricity. He is leaving for his hometown in India the very next day. But somehow he does not feel like leaving the rest of us in the darkness and so he chats talking about his holidays.

Gazini Akmeemena, our page eight and two editor, is busy patching up page six, since Samir Jouaneh is not available Wednesday evening. The readers of the newspaper can never know the full calamities of compiling an edition by candlelight.

FAO to hold statistics seminar in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Agreement has been reached between the Department of Statistics and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) on Wednesday to hold a two-week seminar on 'Statistics and their uses in Agriculture' here in October, according to the director of the Statistics Department Burhan Shreideh.

He said that a large number of specialists in the statistics and agriculture field will attend and computers from FAO will take part in the seminar which is scheduled to open on Oct. 8.

Agreement on holding the seminar followed two days of talks Dr. Shreideh held with the director of FAO's Mediterranean bureau, Dr. Suleiman Ayyoub, with whom he made the arrangements and drew up the seminar's programme.

Dr. Shreideh said that he has extended invitations to Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon,

Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen and South Yemen to attend the seminar.

Among the subjects to be tackled at the meeting are: Sources of agricultural statistics; registering inputs and outputs in agriculture; information systems in agriculture; classifying and indexing agricultural prices, and agricultural policies in general, Dr. Shreideh said.

The seminar will be the second of its kind to be held in Jordan. In 1981, FAO organised a similar



Burhan Shreideh

seminar in Amman which was attended by representatives from countries in the Mediterranean region.

Invitations have also been sent out to different government institutions which are concerned with the collection of statistics in agriculture economy as a whole, and planning, Dr. Shreideh said.

Majali receives Soviet Muslims

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Wednesday received at his office a Muslim delegation from the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, led by Sheikh Shamseddin Babakhanov.

Dr. Majali briefed the delegation on the educational programmes adopted by the university. He also expressed the university's readiness to cooperate with the Muslims of the Soviet Union and accept Kazakhistan students at the University of Jordan.

He also stressed the importance of cooperation between the university and the Muslims of the Soviet Union through the exchange of visits and books and publications. The meeting was attended by the Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Oattani.

Earlier, the delegation visited



President of the University of Jordan Abdul Salam Al Majali (second from left) confers with the leader of the Soviet Muslim delegation Sheikh Shamseddin Babakhanov (Petra photo)

the Islamic Cultural Centre, the university mosque, and Shar'a Faculty of Islamic law and they were briefed on its activities.

Pilgrims leave for Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first convoy of Muslim pilgrims left for Saudi Arabia Wednesday to perform pilgrimage rites in Mecca and Medina.

A special ceremony was held to see the pilgrims off near Umm Al Hiran, south of Amman. Attending the ceremony was Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif, who made a speech outlining the duty of pilgrims and the aim of the pilgrimage.

The minister called on the pilgrims to display tolerance and refrain from any thing that might cause offence to other pilgrims. In recent years, it was noticed that some pilgrims from other countries have used the occasion for political purposes and therefore contacts have been made with other Muslim nations to refrain from using the pilgrims to achieve political ends, the minister said.

The minister also paid tribute to

the Saudi Arabian authorities for offering every facility to the pilgrims to help them perform their pilgrimage in a comfortable atmosphere.

Meanwhile in Ramtha, it was reported that pilgrims from Syria, Lebanon and Turkey Wednesday began arriving in the town on their way to Saudi Arabia to perform the pilgrimage. A special pilgrims camp has been set up at Ramtha to accommodate the pilgrims.



Members of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society Tuesday evening celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of relations between the two states (Petra photo)

Society lauds Jordanian-Soviet links

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 20th anniversary of the establishment of Jordanian-Soviet relations was celebrated here Tuesday evening by a special ceremony held at the headquarters of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

The society's President, Dr. Rif'at Odeh, made a speech at the outset of the ceremony praising the strong relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union and welcoming the Soviet Muslim delegation currently visiting Jordan.

Former Prime Minister Bahjat Talhouni made a speech in which

he referred to the role of His Majesty King Hussein in promoting and strengthening relations between the two countries. Mr. Talhouni also reviewed the stages in the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the cultural trade and economic fields.

Also addressing the gathering was the Soviet delegation leader Dr. Shamseddin Babakhanov who stressed the need to promote cooperation between Jordan and Soviet Muslim communities in Islamic affairs.

The Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Rafik Nishanov also spoke on the occasion and reiterated the Soviet Union's stand towards the establishment of peace in the Middle East region.

He condemned Israel's recurrent acts of aggression against the Arab Nation and its invasion of Lebanon, and called for the convening of an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. In his speech, the ambassador also outlined the scope of cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Hourani: Fortunes of confectionery industry contingent on food output

AMMAN (Petra) — A conference on the Arab confectionery industry opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry Wednesday. Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani opened the conference with a speech outlining the importance of food production on which the confectionery industry depends.

"This industry is closely linked with that of agricultural production which is most unfortunate for the Arab World which does not produce sufficient food so as to support a confectionery industry, and this leads to an ever increasing imports bill for such goods," Mr. Hourani said.

He urged Arab states to increase their food production which in turn would help to promote the food and the confectionery industry.

Referring to the confectionery industry in Jordan, Mr. Hourani said that Jordan is still unable to achieve food self-sufficiency because crops in the country mostly depend on rainfall which fluctuates greatly from one year to the next. Therefore, the con-

fectionery industry again suffers as a result, Mr. Hourani added.

Citing agricultural production figures for 1982, Mr. Hourani said that Jordan was able to produce JD 85.3 million worth of food products last year, nearly seven per cent of the Gross National Product.

The conference is important because it is hoped that it will find the means to reduce the Arab World's dependence on foreign confectioneries, Mr. Hourani said.

Delegates representing the confectionery industry in the region are taking part in the conference.

West Bank documentary impresses in Moscow

By Salameh B. Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The Bride and the Dowry" was one of the entrants in the 13th International Moscow Film Festival. It is a television documentary which was filmed by a British crew in the occupied West Bank and directed by a Palestinian film-maker from London.

The 28 minute, 16 mm colour film, shot last year is a documentary which describes what happened to the Palestinians under Israeli occupation in Jerusalem, Hebron and the rest of the West Bank.

The film won the Novosti award for the best film in the festival, which has the motto "Art Films for Humanism". The film also made a great impact on film critics as well as on the ordinary audience.

The Soviet anti-Zionist committee then invited the film to be shown in the USSR on a wider scale. The film was also invited to Leipzig for a showing in East Germany.

Ibrahim Abu Nab, director, producer and script writer for the film, said that the title of the film expresses the Jews' liking for the land they occupied and their dislike of what came with it namely — the Palestinians, who were driven out of their own homes by the Jews who expropriated their lands



Guests at the 13th International Moscow Film Festival drink tea from a Russian samovar (Photo by Boris Kaufman)

and homes.

The film shows scenes of women and children evicted from their homes, demonstrations, closure of universities and an interview with Felicia Langer, the human rights lawyer in the occupied West Bank, who spoke about the injustice and torture of Arabs imprisoned in Israeli jails, Mr. Abu Nab said.

Felicia Langer also said during the interview that Jewish courts did not accept any evidence of the torture of the Arab prisoners.

It took three British film crews travelling from London to the

occupied West Bank to shoot the film. The first crew stayed for two weeks, the second for 10 days and the third for a further 10 days.

We had plenty of material for the film, Mr. Abu Nab said, we filmed 15 hours worth to make the 28 minute film, he added.

The crew was often prevented from filming and was harassed by Israeli militants. The crew had to smuggle out their cameras and sound recordings to avoid the strict censorship. One of the crew members reportedly said: "Nevertheless, we have managed to manoeuvre through the Israeli

bureaucracy."

One of the riot scenes shot was a mere coincidence, Mr. Abu Nab said. "While the film crew was interviewing some Arab peasants, an Israeli land surveyor showed up and started arguing with the peasants over a piece of land which caused a riot, while the camera was still continued to run."

Another similar incident occurred when the film crew was trying to interview Mr. Bassam Al Shakra, a mayor of Nablus, Israeli soldiers tried to obstruct the crew, who continued the camera running, and ended up filming the Israeli soldiers looking ominously at them.

The film cost \$120,000 and was financed by a non-commercially minded donor who agreed to fund the film after he saw "The Key", a film directed by Abu Nab in 1976 and produced by the United Nations.

"We were hoping to sell the film to Arab television stations to recoup some of the cost," Mr. Abu Nab said. "I sent two copies to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offices who did not show any interest in buying it," he added.

One Arab country bought the film for show on television. The film was also shown on JTV and on a small scale in the U.S. and England.

Mr. Abu Nab is currently working on a film on the Sabra and Shatila refugee camp massacres.

"A study is being done in order to evoke the real meaning of the massacre," he said. "It's in my drawer waiting for a sponsor," he added.

Mr. Abu Nab was born in Jerusalem in 1931 and attended a secondary school in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. He continued his studies in the U.S. where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in English language and journalism. He then returned to London in 1957 and worked in broadcasting for the British Broadcasting Corporation, during which he studied in a film school.

Later he took a job in Kuwait as a film director for an oil company, then returned to broadcasting in Egypt and Qatar.

In 1971, he left Beirut where he worked as a freelance journalist and film-maker. In 1973 he worked as the senior editor for Al Hawadess political magazine for two years, then returned to the film business establishing a cinema industry for the PLO and made his first film "The Key" in 1976.

In 1976 he left Beirut for convenience and since then he has been working on his own in journalism and making films whenever he is able to. He is married with seven children, two of them who are also film-makers.

Headteachers talks end

SALT (Petra) — The third and final stage of a conference on school administration opened here Wednesday.

The first session of the conference was addressed by the Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat who said that the direct dialogue between the school headteachers is a positive contribution to the development of school administration in Jordan.

The Ministry of Education has embarked on these meetings to help headteachers understand problems in schools and discuss means of counteracting them, Dr. Arabiyat said. He also stressed that the ministry wants all schools to begin tuition on the first day of the school year.

One dead in Salt smash

SALT (J.T.) — One person died and three others were injured in a road accident here Tuesday which involved five vehicles, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday.

It said that the accident was caused by a petrol truck which was heading towards Wadi Shu'eb. The truck was being driven downhill by a South Korean national working for the Hambo construction company. At an intersection on the outskirts of Salt, the driver lost control of the vehicle due to faulty brakes and hit the back of a private car in front killing the occupant in the back seat. Ahmad Al Jazazi from Salt.

The truck, which was hurled to the side of the street, then hit four other cars.

All the vehicles were badly damaged and the three injured people are undergoing treatment at Al Hussein Hospital in Salt, the paper said.

Trade team to leave for Tunis meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian delegation will leave for Tunis Saturday to attend the 35th meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council which is due to open Sept. 5. The delegation will be led by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour.

Delegates to the three-day meeting will discuss an Arab League secretariat report on the labour force in the Arab World, international agreements on ensuring the rights of expatriate Arab labourers and topics related to developing trade relations between Arab states.

WHO meetings to focus on Jordan's health policy

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry is organising five medical meetings in Amman in the coming two months in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Health.

The first of these meetings to be held between Sept. 24 and 28, will discuss mental illness and will issue recommendations on ways of developing mental health treatment in Jordan and ways of exchanging information and experience in this field.

The second meeting, to be convened between Sept. 26 and Oct. 2, will deal with basic health care

and the medicines to be used in this respect. The third meeting will discuss environmental health while the fourth will deal with general health matters and the fifth, to be held between Nov. 20 and 25, will discuss laboratory medical research work.

Following these meetings, the spokesman said, a symposium will be held at the University of Jordan to make a general assessment of health needs and ways of developing medical services in Jordan.

Delegates from Arab and foreign countries will also take part in these meetings.

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Plan in ruins

EXACTLY one year after its birth, the Reagan initiative for the Middle East lies in ruins — good enough to make history but of little use to a generation yearning for peace and human progress.

An opportunity missed, if that is what some of us would call the U.S. initiative now, it is easy to say the forces of evil have destroyed it. If it is a mechanism failed, it is easy to fault the principles underlying its theory. And if it is a peace process that has never got off the ground, it is also not difficult to put the blame squarely on its wrong timing. For good or bad, however, the Reagan plan's tragic collapse is neither, nor could it be as easily explained as all that.

Political reductionism, even expediency, may be cathartic, but it is definitely not the answer to complex arguments over the present situation in the Middle East still, it is safe to assume that the Reagan proposals of last September 1 have failed simply because neither the Arab World nor Israel would opt for them — for totally different reasons of course.

For the Israelis, the even success of American diplomacy in this area needed the friendship and full co-operation of the Arabs. For that to happen, Israel would no doubt reason, the Americans would have to lessen their total support for the Jewish state, and Israel would have to make territorial compromises as well. Neither option would have been acceptable to the Likud coalition of "Eretz Israel", and therefore the Reagan initiative would not only have to be rejected but also fought openly. The fight did take place and as is now evident Israel managed to stave off the threat which unexpectedly came from Washington last September, so soon after the U.S.-Israel tacit agreement on the objectives of the Lebanon invasion.

For the Arabs, it was not so much of ceding Palestine proper to the Israelis far ever, and of having to compromise chunks of the West Bank and even the Golan Heights as well, that prevented them from joining the U.S.-led peace process. It was deep-seated and, for that matter, justifiable — suspicion in U.S. intentions, credibility and ability to deliver Israel that held them back from signing on to whatever was offered by the U.S. president.

In one full year after Mr. Reagan announced his initiative, the U.S. has failed to dispel any of the Arabs' fears about its intentions or make up for lost confidence and its credibility. The Israelis are still occupying large parts of Lebanon, long after the U.S. promised us that the Israeli occupation army would leave all Lebanese territories before the end of 1982. Not one day's freeze was effected on building Jewish settlement in the West Bank. And virtually an effort was expended by the U.S. to convince us Arabs that official Washington was a credible and honest mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This is where we stand today vis-a-vis the Reagan initiative of last September 1. How it all will end, we simply have no way of knowing, but the going is tough and dangerous — the future uncertain.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Europe's short term strategy

IT IS rather difficult to find a convincing reason for Europe's re-fraining from taking part in the U.N. Conference on Palestine now going on in Geneva. It seems that the European nations preferred to be present only as observers as there is in their view nothing to tempt them to undertake an active role in settling the Palestinian issue for the present at least. It seems that the European Community is still satisfied with the Venice and Brussels declarations on Palestine. But those declarations have not achieved anything and did not bring the Middle East any nearer to peace. Let alone affecting in any measure U.S. policy towards the region and its support for Israel's aggressions.

Europe is again proving that its policy is based on short term calculations in its dealings with the Arab World. This is clear because its policy has proved that: 1. Europe's cool attitude towards the Geneva conference has damaged the European image in the Arab World. 2. This attitude has been a shock to the optimists who thought that the European Community will now be able to play a more constructive role in the region independent of any U.S. influences. But the European countries should remember that the Arab countries will not forget such attitudes and any future lip service to the Arabs will not be sufficient to improve Europe's image. Additionally it should be remembered that the Arabs cannot be divided for ever and once solidarity is achieved, Europe will find it even harder to improve its relations with the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: U.N.'s brave efforts

THE CONVENING of a U.N. conference on Palestine is in itself proof enough of deep international interest in the plight of the Palestinian people and the desire on the side of the world community to find a lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The committee which organised the conference realises that the delegates can only issue resolutions that are not binding. But it should be remembered that the resolutions bear considerable weight on international public opinion because the delegates are expected to discuss the dangers and threats to peace caused by the Arab-Israeli conflict. The conference and its recommendations are the responsibility of the United Nations which, over the past 30 years, has been trying to settle the issue without achieving any success.

We appreciate what the United Nations has been trying to achieve especially over the last 10 years, and we realise that the U.S. was instrumental in aborting all U.N. efforts to achieve such a settlement. The attitude of the U.S. is best demonstrated in its boycott of the present conference in Geneva. This exposes to the world the real face of America and its hostility towards the Arabs. The European countries are also to blame for sending only observers instead of taking an active part in the conference. The Europeans should realise that they were responsible for planting Israel in the midst of the Arab Nation and therefore are responsible for all the problems that have been created by their deed.

The American peace maker and Mideast fading horizons

By Mohammed Fadhel Jamali

THE United States, perhaps the world's greatest power, claims to be a champion of freedom and democracy and to be a promoter of human rights. It has strategic and economic interests in the Middle East; it has the friendship of many Arab states and of countless influential Arab individuals who are thankful for an American education and cherish the American ideals of freedom and democracy; it is anxious to win the friendship of the awakening world of Islam. If the U.S. was to abide by the principles of the U.N. Charter, accepted the U.N. resolutions, be guided by the rule of international law and apply its high moral standards, without any form of discrimination, it could play its natural role as peace-bringer to the Middle East.

Yet, for reasons of internal politics, the U.S. has failed in this role. It has adopted policies which support Israel at the expense of Arab rights and national dignity; it has condoned Israel's aggression, expansionism, chauvinism and religious fanaticism as well as that state's policy of attempting to subvert the Arab World by exploiting religious differences, as it is now doing in Lebanon. The U.S. has given Israel a greater military strength than the combined Arab World and a veto power over all U.S. Arab relationships in the political and military fields. And, in

effect, the U.S. has given Israel a veto in the U.N. security council by itself vetoing resolutions calling on Israel to adopt a more civilised mode of behaviour. This has paralysed the Security Council and rendered it impotent to deal with the Middle East's problems.

This U.S. policy is harmful to the Arabs, the Jews, and to America's own interests and to world peace. The plight of the Palestinian Arabs has been one of misery and homelessness since 1948. They have been forced to live in exile, in refugee camps or under Israeli occupation. Did the U.S. forget when it supported the creation of the state of Israel, that the Arabs of Palestine were human beings entitled to human rights and self-determination?

U.S. support of aggressive Israeli policies has harmed the Jewish people; it has damaged Jewish morality. In the long run Jewish interests will be served by Israel coming to an understanding with the Arab and Islamic worlds. The present Israeli policy sows the seeds of hatred and breeds revenge. The harsh domination of the Palestinians, the invasion of Lebanon, Israel's role in the Sabra-Shatila massacre, have all tended to feed anti-Semitism in various parts of the world. It is an anathema that the U.S. should sustain a government which indirectly feeds anti-Semitism.

The decline of American prestige throughout the Arab World

needs no elaboration. In many Arab and Muslim countries the U.S. is considered as the foremost enemy, and this is entirely due to U.S. support for aggressive Zionism. America's friends in the Arab World are losing ground; radical policies are gaining support. The door is being opened to Communism. The argument that a military strong Israel is the best protection for U.S. interests in the Middle East is false. By its actions Israel has antagonised the peoples of the region and thus impaired U.S. interests. If the situation in the Middle East deteriorates further world peace will be threatened: A holocaust could engulf Arabs and Jews alike. Israel possesses nuclear weapons and generals like Sharon would be tempted to use them.

I am sure many knowledgeable U.S. citizens, including those in positions of responsibility, accept the truth of what I have said, but they are unable to change the course of U.S. policy. I do not doubt the good intentions of ex-President Jimmy Carter and President Reagan nor their desire to achieve a Middle East settlement based on justice, but both have failed due to the restrictions of domestic politics. Mr. Carter favoured Israel at the expense of Arab unity and Egyptian dignity in pushing through the Camp David accords; Mr. Reagan has rewarded Israel for invading Lebanon by forcing Lebanon to sign a

withdrawal agreement which encroaches on its sovereignty and ignores the interests of other Arab states. Instead, the U.S. should have forced Israel to withdraw completely and to pay a heavy indemnity for the loss of life and property.

I frankly believe that because of its domestic politics the U.S. alone is not able to bring peace to the Middle East. I believe it is time for the task to be turned over to the U.N. Security Council and for its five permanent members to participate in finding a solution. The aim of the conference should be the implementation of U.N. resolutions calling for respect of the boundaries of all states in the region, including those of a Palestinian state. I further believe that the states of the region, including Israel, should renounce the use of all nuclear weapons and agree to reduce their forces to the level necessary for internal security. If such an agreement is reached it should be underwritten by the permanent members of the Security Council. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility for the Middle East to become a region of peace, brotherhood and tolerance.

Dr. Jamali, a lecturer at Tunis University, is a former prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq. He wrote this article for Middle East International, London.

Reagan's forgotten peace plan

A YEAR ago President Reagan launched a bold initiative for peace in the Middle East. The Sept. 1 plan, which called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, raised hopes that the United States was again prepared to play a vital role in regional peace-making.

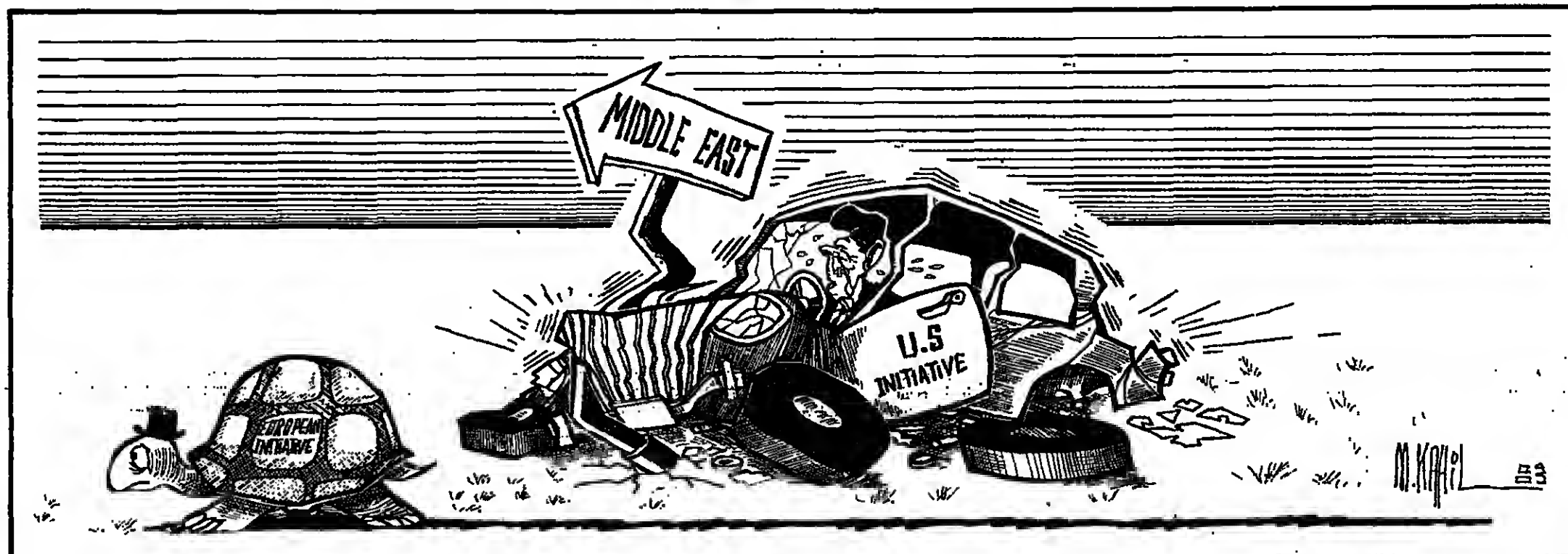
Beyond Lebanon, however, lies the larger deadlocked question of Palestinian self-determination. The Begin government shrewdly used this period to accelerate its colonisation of the West Bank. If there were any doubt at all that Israel seeks to incorporate these occupied lands and resist a territorial compromise such as that proposed by Washington, it was dispelled by Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens in remarks recently. "We're approaching the point where the facts are irreversible and our control over Judea and Samaria is assured," he told members of his party.

Even since the 1967 war the United States has characterised the Jewish settlements as "illegal" and firmly supported U.N. resolution 242 calling for withdrawal of Israel from Arab territory. The Reagan plan of Sept. 1 also reaffirms 242. Yet recently the State Department called a dismantling

of existing settlements "impractical" — a gratuitous comment that can only encourage Israeli expansion.

In an apparent effort to minimise the damage of that diplomatic gaffe, Mr. Reagan this weekend reiterated his commitment to his peace plan. He called the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank "an obstacle to peace." But such words, to have meaning, must be matched by an active, full-time U.S. diplomatic effort aimed at achieving a peace settlement.

What such absorption of the West Bank would mean for the character and security of Israel is the subject of intense debate among Israelis. It should also be the concern of the U.S. government. President Reagan may calculate that the United States need not worry at the moment, given the state of disarray in the Arab World and the new uncertainties in Israel. But, if the history of the region is any guide, the Palestinian question will not remain dormant. If the U.S. is to forestall future conflict, it must stick by its principles — including the principles enunciated in the Sept. 1 peace plan. — Christian Science Monitor.



W. German anti-war, protest campaign opens



By Heinz Verfurth

BONN — In a northern suburb of Bonn where the city still has a rural look preparations are under way for the campaign against stationing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Germany.

The campaign coordinating committee has rented a shop in Rheindorf, only a few miles from the corridors of power where government officials are worrying what the campaigners may be cooking up.

The change in outward appearance could hardly be more striking. There is a blue and white statue of the Virgin Mary in one wall of the building where the campaign premises are.

There she stands, her hands quietly folded in prayer. Alongside her posters proclaim in bold colours their protest against missile modernisation.

No to the Pershing II and cruise missiles and yes to a plebiscite on the issue is the message they spell out in block capitals.

The office is sparsely equipped and has a look of spontaneous disorderliness that is typical of the alternative movement.

But campaign headquarters staff, who are mostly young people, leave little doubt that it is going to be the start of something big.

This autumn, they say, there are going to be the biggest and most

varied peace campaign activities in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

They may well be right. The coordinating committee is the most widely-based body the West German peace movement has so far succeeded in setting up.

It represents 26 organisations and groups with widely varying political targets.

By no means all of them are aimed solely at the objectives of the peace movement, but all are very much in favour of opposing the new missiles.

They include the BBU, or Federal Association of Environmental Civil Initiative Groups, the Greens, the Young Democrats, the Young Socialists, the Socialist Youth and the DGB, or trade union, youth movement.

Then there is the Aktion Sub-nutzen, the Church Grass Roots Movement, the Protestant Students, conscientious objector's groups and the Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation.

There are groups such as Women for Peace, the Federation of Non-Violent Action Groups, the Committee for Basic Rights and Democracy and the Federal Congress of Development Policy Action Groups and Women for Peace.

The steering committee of the campaign organisation consists of representatives of Aktion Sub-nutzen, the BBU, the National Union of Students, the Federal Congress of Development Policy Action Groups and Women for Peace.

The sixth member of the steering committee may be the pro-Communist conscientious objectors' group but they are unlikely to make much headway against the other five.

The coordinating committee is concentrating mainly on a campaign week from 15 to 22 October on which a Cologne conference decided last April.

Communist groups said at the conference that they felt mass rallies were the most effective form of protests, but they were unable to prevail over those who favoured imaginative non-violent activities all over the country.

The schedule they finally agreed on provides for five "days of resistance" in October that are to be discussed and coordinated with various professional and social groups and lobbies.

Civil disobedience activities are to culminate in four large-scale peace rallies to be held in Hamburg, Bonn, Stuttgart and West Berlin.

says Leinen. "But we would be quite happy to welcome Christian Democrats, too."

Besides, the peace movement was no longer very worried about Communist infiltration after experience gained at the October 1981 and June 1982 peace rallies in Bonn.

The rallies were so successful that the non-Communist groups feel confident enough not to attach too much importance to allegations that they are Communist-infiltrated or the peace movement is Communist-run.

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The week will get off to a decentralised start on the Saturday, with Sunday being earmarked as a day for activities by Christians and other religious communities.

Peace is envisaged as the central issue to be with at all church services.

Monday, 17 October, will be women's day, with chains of woman forming round ordnance factories and military installations.

Tuesday is billed as the day of anti-militarism and international security. The activities planned include burning of draft cards and leafletting in front of barracks.

There will also be collections for Central America and debates with migrant workers.

Wednesday will be the day of workers, factories, farmers and social institutions. Franz Steinkühler, the Stuttgart regional leader of IG Metall, the iron, steel and engineering workers' union, has suggested a 15-minute token stoppage in factories all over the country.

The Trade Unions Confederation has been quick to rule out the idea. It sees it as an illegal political strike.

But as the trade unions are keen to take part in the campaign week the last words have probably not yet been said on the subject.

Thursday is to be schools and universities day. Lessons and lectures are to be scrapped and debates on problems of armaments and peace held instead.

Friday as the day of parliaments and ministries is envisaged as a day on which the campaign to set up nuclear-free zones is to be publicised.

There are also plans to hold special sessions of parliamentary bodies of one kind and another.

A variety of activities will be held in connection with the four mass rallies. In Bonn, for instance, a human chain is to be formed round the government area.

Demonstrators will converge on the embassies of the nuclear powers America, Russia, Britain, France, India and China.

There will be a "plebiscite" as part of which people are called on to hang the peace movement's symbols on walls and in windows.

Meetings and platform debates will be held all over the city, with reports given by local and regional peace groups, followed by the mass rally in the Hofgarten.

With such a wide range of activities planned, the coordinating committee, which is keen to point out that its work is financed by Mr. Andropov, aims to register the entire city as the location of its demonstration.

The rally will be held in the pedestrian precinct, the Hofgarten and Poppelsdorfer Allee.

In Hamburg the rally is to converge from meeting points in various parts of the city on the Rathaus and the port.

A human chain 108 kilometres long is to be formed between Stuttgart and New-Ulm. Blockade activities are planned in West Berlin.

The peace movement has great expectations of the imagination individual groups are to put to use and the numbers of people who are likely to take part.

The Bonn head office says cautiously that more than the 300,000 people who attended the last Bonn rally are expected to take part in peace movement activities this October.

Jo Leinen is more forthright. "We are already thinking in terms of a million," he says.

Activities will not be limited to the one week. Many other moves are planned beforehand. Peace camps are being held all over the country for training in non-violent resistance.

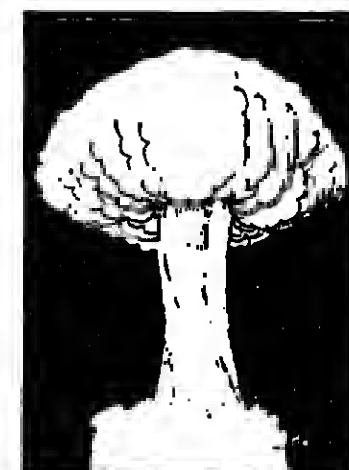
A U.S. military installation in Swabia is to be blockaded in September by demonstrators including leading writers, such as Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass.

Social Democrats such as Erhard Eppler and Oskar Lafontaine, and all 28 Green MP's in Bonn.

Later next month Artists for Peace are to hold open-air concerts in Hamburg featuring a host of well-known bands and stars such as Udo Lindenberg, Franz Josef Degenhardt and Wolf Biermann.

There can be little doubt that the peace movement will be more active than ever before in the months to come. But will there be the much-vaunted hot autumn?

Jo Leinen takes a dim view of "talk of violence" that plays a part in fostering bitterness and hard feelings on both sides.



He is still hopeful of results from a discussion to be held at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hanover, between politicians, leading police officers and representatives of peace movement.

He hopes this gathering, which is to be held early in September, will end all risks of polarisation between the peace movement and the police.

Misgivings and reservations about the gathering may still be voiced on all sides, but Mr. Leinen feels it is important as a means of ensuring that aggression is not mistaken for politics.

But it will still be a political tightrope walk, as Social Democrat Leinen is well aware after the clashes between police and demonstrators in Krefeld last month.

He realises that if violence is taken to excess the credibility of the peace movement will be at stake.

"We must prepare our activities so well that violence cannot occur," he says. "We will have nothing to do with people who espouse violence. Non-violence is the only way to go about it."

The non-violent success of the 1981 and 1982 peace rallies is in his view an example of the way activities should be arranged.

But can confrontation be ruled out entirely? "The peace movement," Leinen says, "is not a peace police." — Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Gibraltar: Still a thorn in Spain's heart

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — The Rock of Gibraltar is everyone's symbol of permanence, strength, and security. Its long history is anything but.

When officials of Great Britain and Spain sit down to discuss the Rock's future, as they are scheduled to do, the ghosts of kings and captains will be at the conference table — Crusader knights who pushed out Islamic rulers, Spanish Catholics who battled English and Dutch Protestants.

What has attracted the attention of European powers to this bit of rock — about three miles long, three quarters of a mile wide — is its strategic importance, commanding the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

One guiding principle

The British possession is also the home of a mixed bag of residents whose one unifying principle is their devotion to the crown: "British we are. British we stay." Yet the Spanish have never given up hopes of regaining this tiny peninsula, linked to the Spanish mainland by a sandy isthmus.

The talks between Britain and Spain, both members of the NATO alliance, were called for under an agreement signed in 1980 in Lisbon, Portugal. Originally to have begun in spring 1982, they were delayed after Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands and war followed.

The reason for the delay: When Britain showed it was willing to go 8,000 miles to the South Atlantic to defend one colonial outpost, prospects for agreement over another, 1,400 miles by sea from the British Isles, seemed less than promising.

The Gibraltar peninsula, a hunk of limestone that climbs sharply out of the Mediterranean to a height of 1,398 feet, has had many rulers since the ancient Phoenicians arrived. But it had earlier inhabitants: The first skull of what later became known as Neanderthal Man was found there in 1848.

The ancients called the Rock Calpe, seeing it as a giant cup tilted on its side, and also as one of the two Pillars fashioned by Hercules to mark his progress in accomplishing one of his Twelve Labours.

But the first modern settlers didn't arrive until A.D. 711 when an Islamic force under Tariq Ibn Ziyad crossed what later became known as the Strait of Gibraltar and used the area as the launching point for an invasion against the Visigoths who ruled the adjacent region of Andalusia. The Rock became known in Arabic as Jabal Tariq, or Mountain of Tariq, a name that became corrupted as Gibraltar.

A lengthy stay

The Muslims held the Rock until 1309, despite southward advances by Spanish and other Christian forces. In that year Ferdinand IV of Castile and Leon drove the Muslims out, but they returned in 1333 and held sway again until the Spanish ejected them for good on Aug. 20, 1462 — the day of St. Bernard, who became Gibraltar's patron saint.

Gibraltar remained Spanish, with only a small settlement, until 1704. Then during the War of the Spanish Succession, a combined Anglo-Dutch force under English Admiral Sir George Rooke invaded in the name of the Archduke of Austria. Most of the settlers were

driven out and moved to the town of San Roque. Spain still officially views its residents as the descendants of Gibraltar residents "temporarily" living there.

It was Article X of the Anglo-Spanish Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713 to end the War of the Spanish Succession, that changed the rules of the Gibraltar game.

Under its terms, the Roman Catholic king of Spain ceded the Rock to Britain forever, so long as Catholics living there could practice their religion, so long as Jews and Moors were barred from residency, and so long as the border with Spain was guarded to prevent smuggling. If the British ever decided to leave, the treaty said, the Rock must first be offered to Spain.

Each of the terms has aroused contention: most have been violated. For example, the Gibraltar population contains a number of Jews — the current and longtime political leader, Sir Joshua Hassan, is a Jew — and Moroccans have performed much of the manual labour since Spanish day labourers from nearby La Linea were barred by Spanish edict from crossing the border in the 1960s.

Lingering resentment

The population grew after the signing of the treaty. But the Spanish never forgot their resentment over Gibraltar's loss.

The resentment boiled over into military action several times, notably in the Great Siege, which began in 1779 and lasted three years, seven months, and 12 days. The British managed to resupply the surrounded fortress, and the siege was finally broken after a clever British commander fired red-hot shot, setting some of the

Spanish armed vessels afire.

It was Gibraltar's strategic importance as the key to the western Mediterranean that made it useful to the expanding British Empire, particularly after Suez Canal opened in the 19th century and the empire's ships dominated the world's sea lanes.

Gibraltar's long spell of peace during this period permitted the development of its military fortifications, its naval base, and the town — its population including Genoese, Portuguese, and Maltese.

There was little room for expansion: only a limited area is habitable. The upper reaches of the Rock are populated by two colonies of Barbary apes — actually tailless monkeys — that dwell there under army protection. Legend holds that the British will remain in Gibraltar as long as the apes do.

Living conditions are not always pleasant. An east wind called the Levante often results in a cloud that produces hot, humid weather. Since there is little usable groundwater, rain is a major source of supply, trapped on corrugated iron sheets attached to the east side of the Rock and guided into reservoirs. There are no green English lawns — though there is a miniature golf course.

A home on the Rock

Despite these difficulties, a distinctive population of "Gibraltarians" call the Rock home. Though they are fiercely loyal to Britain, their everyday language is Spanish spattered with English, and on their 26 miles of road they drive on the right. A 1981 census

put the total civilian population at 30,522, including 19,666 Gibraltarians, 7,289 other British subjects, and 3,567 aliens.

The base of the economy is now, as it has been for centuries, in support of the military role, though Gibraltar's free port status once led to a thriving tobacco smuggling trade.

During World War I the Rock was a major coaling station for Allied ships. In World War II, in which Spain again remained neutral, Gibraltar served as a permanent aircraft carrier for Allied planes and as the launching point for the invasion of North Africa. Planes took off from an airstrip built on the isthmus. Most non-military residents were evacuated until war's end.

After the war, the era of long-range bombers and the nuclear age, combined with the gradual dissolution of the British Empire, began to lessen the Rock's importance, though it is still a "choke point" for Mediterranean shipping. At the same time, Spain began to reassess her claim to what she still regarded as her property.

Spain's actions, especially during the 1960s, were two-pronged. She went to the United Nations and successfully urged the General Assembly to vote for "decolonisation" of Gibraltar, while avoiding censure for maintaining two Spanish enclaves on the Moroccan coast. And she began to tighten the economic screws, eventually closing the border entirely in 1969. (The new Spanish Socialist government reopened it to local pedestrians last December).

The British responded by granting almost total internal self-

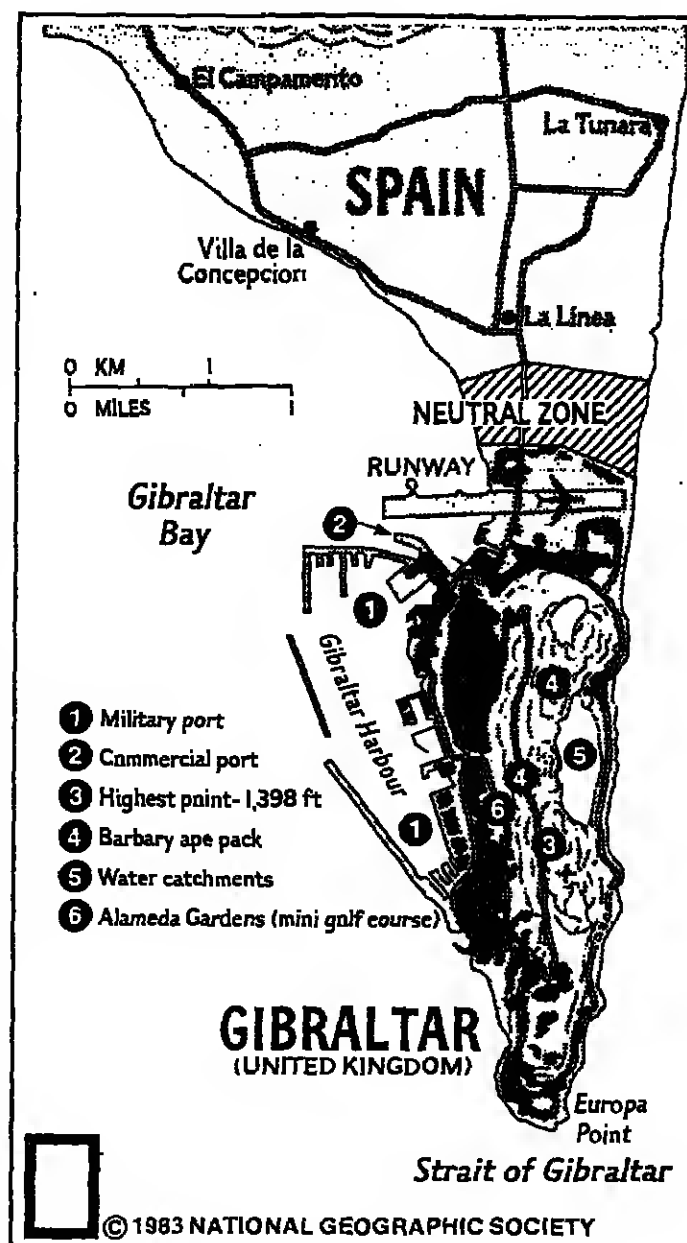
government to the Gibraltarians, and by conducting a 1967 referendum on whether they wanted to retain British sovereignty or join Spain. They voted, 12,138 to 44, to remain British, and Britain gave them a new constitution whose preamble said no change of sovereignty would take place against the residents' wishes.

Tourism plus subsidies

In response to the blockade, the British attempted to step up tourism in Gibraltar, with limited success, and provided substantial subsidies to prop up the Rock's economy. In 1980 British government expenditure generated 60 to 65 per cent of the gross national product.

Negotiations between the two countries had begun in 1966 but got nowhere. With the return to democracy in Spain after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco, and the effort by Spain to join NATO and the European Economic Community, talks resumed, resulting in the 1981 agreement to pursue the issue. Each side agreed to consider "any proposals", which opens the door to discussions of the touchy sovereignty issue.

To meet the suspicions of residents, Spain has said it would give them the right to remain British citizens if Spain obtains sovereignty over the land. All Spanish political factions have urged the return of Gibraltar to Spanish sovereignty. "I was in Spain on election night, and in Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's victory speech, there were only two references to foreign policy issues," said Eusebio Mujal-Leon, as as-



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Enshrined in legend and protected by custom, the famed Barbary apes of Gibraltar are looked after by British troops who sometimes have to break up fights between competing packs. Legend says that

Gibraltar, which Spain seeks, will remain British as long as the apes — which, in reality, are tailless monkeys — remain on the Rock (National Geographic photo).



Guarding the western entrance to — and exist from — the Mediterranean, Gibraltar juts out into the water and climbs to a height of 1,398 feet. Because of its location, the Rock has played a key role in the

history of Great Britain, but the presence of the British flag is an irritant to citizens of Spain, who favour the return of the peninsula (National Geographic photo).

stant professor of government at Georgetown University in Washington. "One of them was to Gibraltar. It showed that for the Spanish, regardless of party affiliation, Gibraltar remains a thorn in their side."

The key difference between Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands situation is that Spain has said it will not use force to regain sovereignty. With Spain in NATO and in the process of negotiating its military role, the question of who rules the military base of Gibraltar becomes important.

Shipyards to close

The Falkland Islands war, several American experts agreed, has hardened British attitudes on Gibraltar, at least temporarily. But the British have said they would close the Rock's naval shipyard this year and several of the observers said that its closing could

signal greater flexibility on the entire question. The government hopes a private ship repair yard will replace the naval shipyard, and has sought private investors, promising financial aid at the outset.

In the long run, the experts agreed, Britain will probably yield sovereignty, perhaps with an interim period of joint rule or through some diplomatic contrivance that would preserve Gibraltarian interests and give the British a graceful way out.

"Sooner or later, the British will give up control of Gibraltar," said W. Kendall Myers, a historian and professorial lecturer at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. "Not surprisingly, they don't like to think about that too much. It's a final recognition that the days of the empire are finished."

National Geographic news feature

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Bahrain banker appeals for greater role for women in Gulf countries

ISTANBUL (R) — A leading banker from Bahrain Wednesday made a strong appeal for a greater role for women in Gulf countries to help boost economic development.

In a paper presented to a conference here on world monetary and development problems, Arab Investment Banking Corporation (Investcorp) President Nemir Kirdar described the problem of under-employment of women as economically pernicious.

He said labour-starved Gulf states were retarding economic development by barring half the potential labour force from working. There was hope in statistics showing that women were being integrated into education on a

large scale, he said.

"At the same time, equal effort must be expended in making all areas of endeavour open to women. Most important of all, women must be granted equal access to all sectors of the workplace," he added.

Mr. Kirdar said only six per cent of Saudi Arabia's workforce, including expatriates who make up 43 per cent of all workers in the country, were women. In Kuwait, the figure was only 10 per cent.

"The very prosperity of these countries perpetuates female under-employment, as men who earn enough to support their families may keep their wives at home," he said.

But he recognised that the idea

of women working involved a cultural conflict in Gulf countries, as it proposed freeing women of their "socially distinct role".

Mr. Kirdar's paper said the experience of oil-rich Gulf showed capital was not the only critical factor needed to transform countries into productive and advanced states.

Gulf countries were now realising the need for greater efficiency in both government and private sectors, he said, adding they had been too generous in their welfare programmes, creating disincentives to work.

Education had to be expanded, particularly at primary school level, to counter high illiteracy and create a better-equipped work-

force, he said.

He said much progress had been made, but it took time.

In Kuwait, 59 per cent of the labour force had less than primary level education, he noted.

Higher education had also to concentrate on specialist vocational and technical training as well as academic and theoretical schooling, Mr. Kirdar added.

The conference, convened by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the private North-South round table organisation, is attended by bankers, businessmen, government ministers and aid experts from around the world. It closes Thursday.

EC import tax plan meets stiff opposition

BRUSSELS (R) — Stiff opposition has emerged within the European Community to proposed food import taxes and controls which threaten a new trade confrontation with the United States, diplomats said Wednesday.

The proposals, aimed at appeasing European farmers due to be penalised by reform of the bloc's farm subsidies system, came under strong fire from Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands at a meeting here Tuesday of foreign, finance and farm ministers, they said.

France led others in the community who see import controls as an essential ingredient of any plan to overhaul a system which has pushed the group to the brink of bankruptcy, they added.

The community's Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager told reporters after Tuesday's meeting there was some resistance to his proposal for a consumption tax on edible oils and fats, and for limits on imports of cereals substitutes.

Washington has protested strongly against the proposals and warned of possible retaliation.

U.S. Ambassador George Vest handed a formal letter to the commission on Aug. 22 which expressed U.S. disquiet at the plan for the consumption tax, which would hit the U.S. soybean industry and the cereals substitutes import restrictions aimed mainly at U.S. corn gluten.

French Farm Minister Michel Rocard told reporters that import controls must be imposed if France were to accept some of the reform proposals.

Sir Geoffrey also recalled the free trade commitment by the leading Western economic powers at their Williamsburg summit last May but the commission countered that any measures taken would be within the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), diplomats said.

Opposition by the three countries appeared very determined and could block the plans if maintained but the diplomats said the outcome will not be known until the financial reform package takes final shape at the Athens summit in December.

S. Korea sets up LNG firm

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Wednesday established a state-run company to deal with Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to be supplied by Indonesia from 1986 under a 20-year contract signed earlier this month.

The Korea Gas Corporation said it will distribute two million tonnes of LNG a year to Seoul and neighbouring cities for house fuel, power generation and industrial use, he said.

A gas plant is due for completion at Pyongtaek, just south of Seoul, by December 1986 at a cost of 680 billion won (\$860 million).

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I don't like the looks of today's horoscope. All it says is: 'YIKES!'..."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORIM
FRAWE
ROSABB
SQUOME



WHAT BRIEFS ARE USUALLY "WOVEN" FROM?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O"

Saturday's Jumble: TOOTH BOGUS INDUCT TRICKY
Answer: They drank to each other's health so often that this happened—BOTH GOT SICK

IDB, Kuwait fund give \$179m loans

BAHRAIN (R) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said its executive directors agreed to grant \$131 million in loans to member countries.

It said the loans would finance development projects and trade exchanges among its 42 member countries and brought to \$681 million loans it granted in the year which started last October.

A total of \$20 million each went to Jordan and Pakistan, \$25 million to Morocco and \$15 million to Bangladesh to finance the purchase of crude oil from member countries.

It also lent \$25 million to Iraq for the import of industrial goods. Another \$7.4 million went to Morocco to finance a water and electricity project and \$5.3 million was extended to South Yemen to finance a health project and the construction of three medical training centres.

Pakistan was granted a loan of \$10.6 million to help finance small and medium-sized projects there. Further loans and aid went to Niger, Sierra Leone, the Maldives, Djibouti and Yugoslavia, it said.

Meanwhile, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is to extend \$47.89 million in loans to Jordan, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde for development projects.

Jordan will receive \$34.18 million for an \$87.86 million irrigation and power project, Guinea-Bissau will get a loan of \$10.4 million for a \$49.6 million port improvement scheme and \$3.31 million will go to Cape Verde for a communications project expected to cost \$12.88 million.

Dollar firms sharply on foreign exchanges

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar gained further strength on foreign exchanges Wednesday, aided by renewed worries that U.S. interest rates will rise and by market concern over Middle East tensions.

It opened here at 2.7055 marks, over a pfennig above the close Tuesday.

The dollar's opening was in line with highs reached in the Far East overnight and above the New York close at 2.6955.

The U.S. currency last opened above 2.70 marks on Aug. 15. In Paris, the dollar rose to an early 8.1435 French francs from its close of 8.0995.

Dealers said the dollar's rise in Europe was sparked by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's remark Tuesday that U.S. interest rates may move up further as the recovery continues unless federal borrowing is cut.

Dealers also said the dollar was being bought as a safe haven for funds as fighting in Lebanon intensifies. Sterling was at an early level of \$1.4903 in London, just slightly weaker than Tuesday's close of \$1.4990.

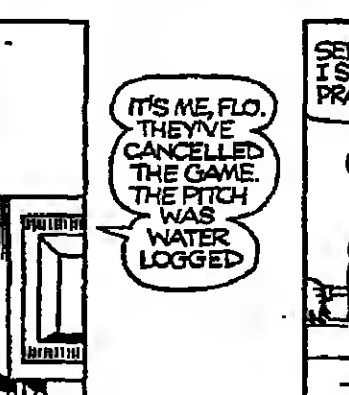
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Experts say policies urged on debtor states have negative overall effect

ISTANBUL (R) — Four economic experts have told an international conference on world monetary problems here that deflationary recovery policies urged on debtor and deficit-hit developing countries can have an overall negative effect.

"The aggregate effects of policies which are being recommended to deficit countries have not been duly considered," they said.

The four made the comment in a paper they presented to the conference here, organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the private North-South round table organisation.

It was drawn up by Pakistani Planning and Development Minister Mahub ul Haq, Goldman

Sachs and Company Vice President Robert Hormats, International Monetary Fund (IMF) External Relations Director Azali Mohammad and Oxford economist Mr. Frances Stewart.

They said restrictive policies in one country could help balance its external accounts, but applied to many countries such policies left little room for world export expansion.

The widespread application of restrictive policies meant "the major burden of adjustment would fall upon a reduction in imports and economic activity all round," the four said.

"In some countries political stability is at stake as a result of the continued application of these policies."

They said efforts to solve recent deficit and debt crises had con-

centrated on securing adjustment in debtor-deficit countries while this should have been matched by more expansionary policies in surplus nations.

Recent massive debt problems had been partly due to some countries following unsuitable expansionary or inward-looking policies.

"But the world recession has gone much further in creating a need for adjustment than im-

posed policies would have required," the four said.

To stave off the threat of consequent debt defaults and social collapse in developing countries, they called for surplus nations to shoulder a greater share of the world recession burden.

The four said increases in international development aid, were needed rather than reductions, as well as cuts in agricultural subsidies by Western countries which

they said harmed poor countries reliant on commodity exports.

Current deflationary policies needed to be revised and reversed to achieve necessary expansion of world demand, and protectionism had to be halted, they said.

Setting up a "Third World bank" to secure and channel new sources of funds to developing countries was also a "promising idea", they added.

They said there was a need to study such suggestions as creating a world central bank to help manage such issues as world liquidity, reorganisation of external debts and international interest rates.

In another paper, three senior World Bank officials argued that international aid donors should increase their assistance in the interests of global recovery, saying cutbacks would be intolerable for already over-hurdened low-income nations.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Cerroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until 8 P.M. you are under excellent influences for getting in touch with other persons and letting them know your ideas, how they can be of assistance to you in gaining your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with those persons who can assist you with your routines and make them more efficient-running.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be very businesslike in the daytime and find better ways and means of adding to property and other assets.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find the right channel in which to express your ideas best during the daytime and don't fuss over minutiae in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan that campaign now for gaining your cherished aims and stop procrastinating. Communicate with loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can be with friends and admirers during the daytime and get fine results, but economize in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your career aims well and strengthen your purpose so that you can gain them more quickly. You get approval from bigwigs today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study into those situations you do not understand and they soon clarify themselves and you know how to proceed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be ingenious at handling business affairs today and gain fine benefits from them. Leave nothing undone that can be done.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be articulate in dealing with a partner and come to a better understanding, have greater success in the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you organize your work early, you find you can plow right through it wisely, easily. Don't make any changes.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan more amusement that can lift your spirits and make life feel more cheerful also. Then find better ways of economizing.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make conditions at home more harmonious and show you are truly devoted to kin. Invite friends in early and have fun.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who will be very loquacious in early years and who can project self and ideas very well, so slant the education along lines of the law, the pulpit, teaching and the like for best results.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is excellent for getting a good start at doing whatever concerns your romantic interests as well as where putting your ideas across and understanding are concerned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ask family what they would like you to do and then carry through willingly with their ideas. Spend the evening with loved ones.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study into travel and correspondence problems and get them solved very nicely. Consider new methods of doing things.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study those problematical affairs well and make right decisions just how best to solve them early, then carry through.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study your true ambitions and make headway in attaining them. Be with good friends in the evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) The morning is fine for being with advisors but later don't go overboard where asking favors is concerned. Communicate with close ties.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Fine day to see close friends who really like you and gain favors from them that you need. Early make appointments for social life.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get focused on important work early and get much done so that you are satisfied. Bigwigs are best contacted in the morning.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You get good ideas but need to sift out the best of these and put them in motion quickly. Make new contacts who can be helpful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Come to a better understanding with debtors and creditors by proper discussions. Later get your accounts in order.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you point out to high strung partners that it is best to be practical, you get fine results and the future can be brighter.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you look into periodicals you get fine ideas for improving your vocational duties. Have talks with co-workers, also.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know how to project your finest capabilities better so that you get fine results with others. Socialize this evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will be alert to whatever is going on around him, or her, and should have a good education in order to grasp opportunities that are within easy grasp. Teach to be more objective.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Over 1 million Filipinos bid emotional farewell to Aquino

MANILA (R) — More than one million people, many singing patriotic songs, turned out Wednesday as the body of assassinated Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino was carried through the streets of Manila to his grave.

The emotional farewell followed a funeral service at the Santo Domingo Church attended by more than 10,000 people, including at least five ambassadors and other senior diplomats, who were told by Roman Catholic Cardinal Jaime Sin that Aquino "challenged the state to restore the dignity they have lost."

A monsoon downpour hit the city as Sen. Aquino's coffin was carried on a ten-wheeler truck along a 25 kilometre route to the cemetery and police said they had unconfirmed reports that one person was killed and two injured when lightning hit a tree under which they were standing.

Police estimated that more than one million people lined the route as the 1.5 kilometre long cavalcade inched along through a sea of humanity.

Hundreds of thousands sang

patriotic songs and chanted Sen. Aquino's nickname, Ninoy, as well as anti-government slogans.

The crowd was so deep that at one point nearly one kilometre separated the truck with the coffin from the first car carrying Sen. Aquino's 73-year-old mother, his widow Corazon and their children.

One sign on the truck read: "No reconciliation under the Marcos regime." Others said: "Marcos the great liar" and "A bullet will never subdue the principles Ninoy upheld."

Banners and yellow streamers hung from trees, windows and highway overpasses along the route. At some places people tossed confetti made from the yellow pages of telephone directories onto the slow-moving column.

A police spokesman said there had been no serious incidents, "only some jostling here and

there, the thing you would expect with a crowd this size."

Police kept a deliberately low profile and most of those on the streets were without their usual service revolvers.

But out of sight, police squads stood ready with metal and wooden riot shields and truncheons and reinforced with water cannon trucks.

At one government department an official said he was the only one who had showed up for work. "I can't think where the others are," he said.

Inside the church, Sen. Aquino lay in a glass-topped, flag-draped coffin, dressed in the clothes he wore when he was shot 10 days ago as left the airplane that had brought him home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Police Tuesday identified the alleged killer as Rolando Galman, 33. They described him as a notorious killer and hired gunman who had links with organised crime.

Mourners in the church included Sen. Aquino's 73-year-old mother, his widow, Corazon, and

their five children, and political allies who had counted on the former senator leading them in their campaign against the government of Mr. Marcos.

Sen. Aquino's 12-year-old daughter Kristina said in a eulogy to her father: "I am confident... that my daddy has fulfilled his destiny and that he did not give his life in vain."

"Let us pray for the eternal repose of Benigno Aquino," she said. "Let us pray for all those who suffer from poverty and injustice. Let us pray for all those gathered here that we may be strengthened to cope with the ever-increasing difficulties that we now face."

"Let us pray for the leaders of our nation that they will work for the best interest of our people. Let us pray for peace and national reconciliation."

About 20 priests took part in the funeral service, which went on much longer than anticipated and put well behind schedule a programme that included functions at the memorial to Philippines national hero Jose Rizal, executed by the Spanish colonial rulers in 1896.

Shuttle launches Indian satellite without hitch

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Challenger Wednesday successfully deployed its primary cargo, a sophisticated weather and communications satellite for India.

Mission specialists Guion Bluford and Dale Gardner released the \$50-million satellite, Insat-1B, from the shuttle's cargo bay using a spring-loaded mechanism. This is the second day of the six-day voyage.

Once the shuttle is a safe distance away, a small booster rocket should carry it to a higher orbit. After a series of manoeuvres, it should be circling at a fixed point 35,900 kilometres above the Indian Ocean by next week.

One of the five astronauts reported: "Insat was deployed on time with no anomalies and the satellite looked good."

It was the fifth satellite placed in orbit in the shuttle programme, which has adopted the motto "We deliver."

The astronauts, who also include mission specialist William Thornton and pilot Daniel Brandenstein, later relayed down videotape recordings of the payload and of themselves working in the shuttle.

They were to spend the rest of

the day continuing experiments on separating live cells from a buffer solution, a process that can be done more efficiently in space and which researchers think could lead to breakthroughs in medicine.

TDRSS test

The shuttle will also be testing a Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) which will enhance communication between the ground and shuttles and is vital to the European space project.

The first TDRSS is in its proper orbit but has been having ground equipment problems.

The Indian satellite is the first of two which will relay data to 35 ground stations in India. An earlier Insat satellite malfunctioned last September.

It is a complex package providing telephone communications, direct television broadcasting to Indians who live in remote villages, and weather services, including warnings of disasters like floods and cyclones.

It will be controlled by India's mission control in Hassan, southern India.

The spacecraft is due to make its first night landing next Monday at Edwards Air Force base, California.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Holidaymaker discovers cocaine haul

PADSTOW, England (R) — A holidaymaker fishing off the coast of southwest England hauled in a box containing cocaine estimated to be worth £500,000 (\$750,000) at street value. Three men were to appear in court Wednesday charged with offences related to illegal importation of cocaine, a customs spokesman said. The fisherman spotted it anchored to the seabed in three metres of water near this holiday resort in North Cornwall.

British bra-makers release statistics

LONDON (R) — The young women of Britain are busting out all over — that's official from the makers of brassieres who say bosoms are getting bigger. From the boyish, beanpole-like favoured by English model Twiggy in the 1960s and 70s, the country's females have developed towards shapely, fuller figures in an acceptable kind of inflation. Average bust size has increased by five cm, from the old average 34b bra to 36b, according to one manufacturer, who says the uplift has been caused by improved diet.

Maldives to hold referendum Sept. 13

MALE, Maldives (R) — Maldives will hold a national referendum on Sept. 13 to elect a new president for the Indian Ocean archipelago, a government spokesman said Wednesday. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, selected by parliament earlier this month to be its candidate in the referendum, needs only a simple majority to continue as president for the next five years. Under the country's constitution, the 48-member Majlis (parliament) selects the candidate for the referendum. There are no political parties in Maldives, an Islamic nation where campaigning for the presidency is banned. Gayoom, 46, an Islamic scholar, won all but one of the votes in the Majlis on Aug. 21. Political sources said Mr. Gayoom is expected to be returned to another term, though with a lesser percentage of votes than in the previous referendum in 1978 when he won 92 per cent.

China cracks down on violent crime

PEKING (R) — China's public security ministry has ordered strict controls on the carrying and use of knives as part of a crackdown on violent crime, the official People's Daily said Wednesday. It said the measure covered daggers, switchblades and other knives and applied to chisels and other tools. The announcement comes less than a week after Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi ordered harsher and speedier punishment to stamp out a wave of killings, assaults and violent robberies. Since the middle of August, several thousand hoodlums have been rounded up in Peking and other cities, according to a series of reports. Last week, 30 offenders, including a woman, were executed in Peking after a rally in the workers' sports stadium at which the mayor called for public order. Official newspapers have indicated that "not only common-law criminals but also some young people with 'counter-revolutionary aims' were among the delinquents being rounded up."

Poland marks 3rd anniversary of Solidarity

WARSAW (R) — Poland Wednesday marked the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreements that gave birth to the now-banned Solidarity free-trade union with the authorities apparently confident they could control any possible demonstrations.

Major cities were reported quiet as workers streamed into factories for the morning shift. Underground Solidarity leaders have urged supporters to boycott public transport for two hours from 2 p.m., when the shift ends, which would mean big crowds walking along main streets.

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union, planned to lay a wreath Wednesday afternoon at the three-crosses monument close to the gates of the Lenin shipyards where the 1980 accord was signed.

A formal flower-laying ceremony took place there Wednesday morning attended by official delegations from the shipyards and harbours in the Gdansk bay as well as representatives of Pono, the government's political umbrella group.

"The government hopes there will be no demonstrations, and sufficient security measures have been taken to ensure calm," government press spokesman Jerzy

Urban said. In Gdansk, which has been the most volatile Polish city with two minor demonstrations since the lifting of martial law last month, the authorities have invoked special powers to deal with demonstrators.

But there was none of the tension in the streets felt before last year's Aug. 31 anniversary. On that day fierce clashes broke out as police used tear gas and water cannon to break up demonstrations in all major cities and five people were killed.

Although they have trudged out the police trucks and jeeps in large numbers when there has

been a threat of a public rally, the police have not been used in any major action against demonstrators since May 3.

The authorities have co-opted on a propaganda programme seeking to discredit Mr. Walesa and the opposition as unreasonable partners for dialogue, while promoting leaders of new unions set up this year to replace Solidarity.

Last year one minister spoke of a danger of an armed uprising, but typical of the approach this time was a brief television interview Tuesday night with smiling workers in the copper-mining centre of Lubin.

Chile says general's death will not affect dialogue

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government has condemned the machine-gun killing of Santiago's chief administrator, a retired general, but said it would not affect recent moves aimed at liberalising the country's politics.

Santiago Governor Maj. Gen. Carol Urzua, his driver and his escort were killed Tuesday by six unidentified gunmen firing from the back of a pickup truck.

The attack was the most serious against a member of the armed forces since Gen. Augusto Pinochet took power in a coup 10 years ago and came two days after

his government lifted a state of emergency in force since 1973.

The government, blaming extremists, marxists and communists for the killing, said the attack would not alter the process of gradual political relaxation begun by Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa, a civilian, since his appointment nearly three weeks ago.

The small-scale political reforms followed bloody protests against military rule.

Mr. Jarpa, visiting Buenos Aires, said the assassination was an "isolated case" and did not justify reimposing the state of emergency.

Police said the general's car was hit by 62 bullets outside his home in a Santiago suburb. An intensive hunt failed to find any trace of the killers — five men and a woman.

An anonymous telephone caller told a radio station that the banned Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR) was responsible for the murder of the 57-year-old retired general, but there was no indication that the call was genuine.

Diplomats, noting that the MIR — one of the parties in the leftist coalition of the late President Sal-

vador Allende — had been infiltrated by the security forces and reduced to near insignificance, said the killing could only serve the interests of extremists opposed to the government-opposition dialogue.

Navy commander Adm. Jose Merino said he did not think the murder would affect talks between the government and five opposition parties grouped in the democratic alliance.

It has called for a fifth day of protest in as many months on Sept. 8, three days before the tenth anniversary of the coup.

Singapore plans computer match-making service

SINGAPORE (R) — The Singapore government says it is planning a computerised match-making service in order to help women university graduates marry and produce better-educated children for the good of the state.

The plan was disclosed Sunday night by Deputy Premier Goh Keng Swee who said the government was planning to buy software from Japan for computerised match-making.

He urged Singapore university professors to study the matter and suggest a course in courtship technique for students entering the university.

"If we allow events to take their natural course, a large proportion of women graduates, probably the majority, will remain unmarried," Mr. Goh said, backing up arguments put forward earlier this month by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and which have created a major controversy here.

Mr. Lee said that uneducated Singapore women produce twice as many babies as their educated counterparts and said that unless the trend was reversed the country would lose its talent pool and the economy would falter.

Mr. Goh, who is also the education minister, presented statistics to show that children born

of graduate parents completed primary education with better results.

He said Singapore should learn from Japan where "the computer has entered the match-making business."

"Matching is done by the computer but the print-outs are checked by a human before meetings are arranged in suitable surroundings with soft lights and romantic background music," he added.

Unlike Japan, where a woman on reaching 30 "becomes desperate and grabs at any man available", Singapore's women graduates become more fastidious and demanding as they become set in their life-style, he said.

Mr. Goh said more than 80 per cent of about 800 female graduate teachers here were unmarried, and his own research showed that they were not very active in seeking a marriage partner.

"They are waiting for a chance occurrence of meeting the men who fulfil the criteria they have in mind. If this is so, their marriage would amount to what statisticians call a random event," Mr. Goh said.

He is the third cabinet minister to defend Mr. Lee's elitist theory, which has raised a public uproar here.

Colombo to strengthen military

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's government decided Wednesday to introduce compulsory military service following the ethnic violence that swept the island last month.

Education Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe said medically fit men between the ages of 18 and 55 or 60 would be mobilised to help the police and armed ser-

vices.

He told reporters the cabinet approved the scheme in principle Wednesday.

More than 385 people died and hundreds of houses, shops and factories were damaged last month when Sinhalese attacked minority Tamils. Some sections of the Tamil community were campaigning for a separate state.

Many U.S. publishers to avoid Moscow book fair

NEW YORK (R) — Large numbers of major American publishers are refusing to attend September's Moscow book fair, industry sources said here.

Some publishers said their refusal to attend was in protest against the imprisonment and exiling of many writers in the Soviet Union.

Others said they were not going simply because it was too hard to sell books there.

The last Moscow fair in 1981 attracted 224 U.S. publishers, but sources at the association of American publishers said that only 14 had so far announced plans to attend.

Among the 14 who have said they will go, only one, Harper and Row, is considered a major publisher here. The others include religious, technical and scientific publishers.

Robert Bernstein, the head of Random House who was barred by Soviet authorities from attending the 1981 fair because of his support for dissidents, told Reuters it was clear Americans would be "conspicuously absent" from this year's fair.

He said the experience of American publishers in Moscow was that people were afraid to talk to them and Americans were afraid to talk to Soviet writers.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

WEEK DAY IS DONE

By William Caudle

ACROSS

- 1 Leave quickly
- 2 Sea about
- 3 Defect
- 4 Exchange
- 5 Head
- 6 One who drags
- 7 Vice
- 8 South Sea
- 9 Low
- 10 Sign of
- 11 Gossip
- 12 Assure
- 13 Feel sorry
- 14 Assume a
- 15 Wimpole Street
- 16 "Gai"
- 17 Hair ornaments
- 18 Fix certain
- 19 Fix left

DOWN

- 1 Damages
- 2 Stolen
- 3 Stylish
- 4 Air
- 5 Tremendous
- 6 "Plank" men
- 7 Precipitous
- 8 So, that's it
- 9 One of the
- 10 Of the night
- 11 Disturbed
- 12 Gossip
- 13 Mine car
- 14 Osaka toh
- 15 Establish as
- 16 Aqueduct
- 17 Fish
- 18 Curious
- 19 Med. subj.
- 20 "Joy"
- 21 Minor

Diagrams

21 X 21, by John Greenman

ACROSS

- 1 School dance
- 2 Stylis
- 3 Air
- 4 Tremendous
- 5 "Plank" men
- 6 Precipitous
- 7 So, that's it
- 8 One of the
- 9 Of the night
- 10 Disturbed
- 11 Gossip
- 12 Assure
- 13 Feel sorry
- 14 Assume a
- 15 Wimpole Street
- 16 "Gai"
- 17 Hair ornaments
- 18 Fix certain
- 19 Fix left

DOWN

- 1 Applauder
- 2 Small one
- 3 Wild party
- 4 West of
- 5 Hollywood
- 6 Telen
- 7 Use a strap
- 8 "Arund"
- 9 (1984) (1984)
- 10 "Black-eyed"
- 11 Vegetables
- 12 Ventriloquist
- 13 Lewis

ACROSS

- 24 Lee's dog
- 25 — and a leg
- 26 U. of Maine
- 27 Wiggins
- 28 Working as
- 29 Women's blouse
- 30 Originals
- 31 Overalls
- 32 Berg opera
- 33 Cuckoo
- 34 Lerner-Love
- 35 "and the"
- 36 "Night Visitors"
- 37 Minor

DOWN

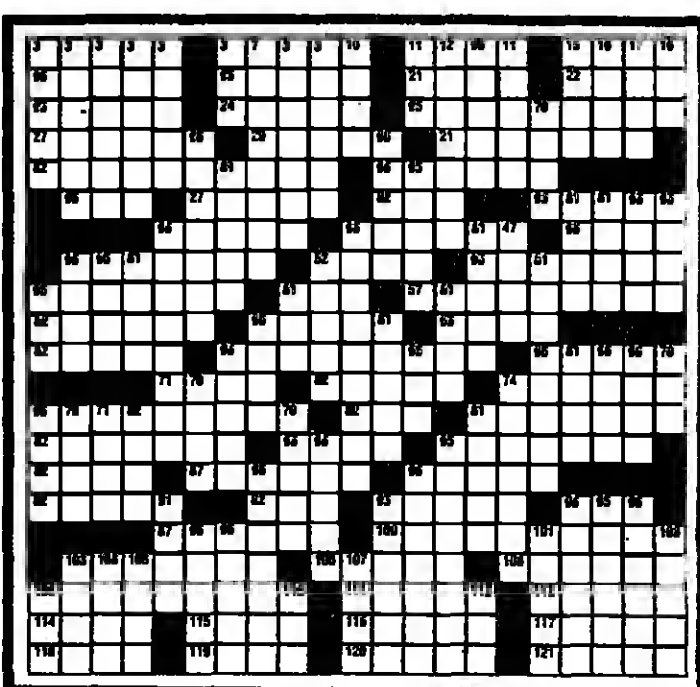
- 31 Camogie
- 32 — of Wright
- 33 Sogno
- 34 Sogno
- 35 Sogno
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- 39 Sogno
- 40 Sogno
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- 50 Sogno

ACROSS

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- 63 Sogno
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- 69 Sogno
- 70 Sogno

DOWN

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- 90 Sogno



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Old hat's sign read; Martha Washington's parlor maid swept here.
2. In Dickens' parable knock-knocked housekeeper falls off tall stool.
3. Some call trolleys shabbers; many say streetcars can be a treat.
4. Patient pony pulled puppy and pullet on painted pallet.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. UBAAUH EUO MESA BNAHO RNAAH: RTBA
AUE RNAAH RYPUHO: ISTZ MESA RSYPHO
SISZ.
—By India M. Sperry
2. ADDS PDI EDDS AYTH UDJS RK SNOOTY
CRYIM ALTKIK HENITS EDY IPT IRYSM UDL
CIT.
—By Lois E. Jones
3. RAZCPM BATIZQL OGNMTU ANIOL IJDAZ, QZS
REZGUC PPTO ANGEL EC LSNIDAS.
—By Connie Rosenfeld
4. CEPLZ XKD PZZSLXKI KIKH HSSL DAZE BAC
XPKE SX AZ.
—By Earl Ireland

